

PATENT APPLICATION SERIAL NO. 08/133982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
FEE RECORD SHEET

08/133982

090 BA 10/25/93 08133982

1 201

355.00 CK 2473.0001-02

SH01011 11/12/93 08133982

06-0916 010 201

137.00CH

08/133982



UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

OF

PAUL YURT

AND

H. LEE BROWNE

FOR

AUDIO AND VIDEO TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING SYSTEM

663007286FFH

LAW OFFICES
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON
FARABOW, GARRETT
& DUNNER
1300 I STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
1 202 408 4000

08/13982

ABSTRACT

OF THE DISCLOSURE

A system of distributing video and/or audio information employs digital signal processing to achieve high rates of data compression. The compressed and encoded audio and/or video information is sent over standard telephone, cable or satellite broadcast channels to a receiver specified by a subscriber of the service, preferably in less than real time, for later playback and optional recording on standard audio and/or video tape.

CONFIDENTIAL



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1 The present invention relates generally to an audio and video
transmission and receiving system, and more specifically to such a
system in which the user controls the access and the playback
5 operations of selected material.

At the present time, only a video cassette recorder (VCR) or
a laser disk player (LDP) allow a viewer to enjoy control over
selection of particular audio/video material. Using either a VCR
or an LDP requires the viewer to obtain a video tape either by
10 rental or by purchase. Remote accessing of the material has not
yet been integrated into an efficient system.

Several designs have been developed which provide the viewer
with more convenient means of accessing material. One such design
is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,506,387, issued to Walter. The
Walter patent discloses a fully dedicated, multi-conductor,
15 optical cable system that is wired to the viewer's premises.
While the system affords the viewer some control over accessing
the material, it requires that a location designated by the viewer
be wired with a dedicated cable. The Walter system further
requires the viewer be at that location for both ordering and
20 viewing the audio/video material.

U.S. Patent No. 4,890,320, issued to Monslow, describes a
system which broadcasts viewer selected material to a viewer at a
prescribed time. This system is limited in that it requires
multiple viewers in multiple locations to view the audio/video
material at the time it is broadcast, rather than allowing each

viewer to choose his or her own viewing time. The system disclosed in Monslow also does not allow for the stop, pause, and multiple viewing functions of existing VCR technology.

U.S. Patent No. 4,590,516, issued to Abraham, discloses a system that uses a dedicated signal path, rather than multiple common carriers, to transmit audio/video programming. The receiver has no storage capability. The system provides for only display functions, which limits viewing to the time at which the material is ordered. Like Monslow, the Abraham system does not allow for the stop, pause, and multiple viewing functions of existing VCR technology.

U.S. Patent No. 4,963,995, issued to Lang, discloses an audio/video transceiver with the capability of editing and/or copying from one video tape to another using only a single tape deck. Lang does not disclose a system with one or more libraries wherein a plurality of system subscribers may access information stored in the film and tape library or libraries, and play back the selected information at a time and place selected by the subscriber.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a user with the capability of accessing audio/video material by integrating both accessing and playback controls into a system that can use multiple existing communications channels.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a picture and sound transmission system which allows the user to remotely select audio/video material from any location that has either telephone service or a computer.

1 A still further object of the present invention is to provide
a picture and sound transmission system wherein the selected
audio/video material is sent over any one of several existing
communication channels in a fraction of real time to any location
5 chosen by the user that has a specified receiver.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a
picture and sound transmission system wherein the user may play
back the selected audio/video material at any time selected by the
user and retain a copy of the audio/video material for multiple
10 playbacks in the future.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a
picture and sound transmission system wherein the information
requested by the user may be sent as only audio information, only
video information, or as a combination of audio and video
15 information.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be
set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be
obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the
invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be
20 realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and
combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To achieve the objects in accordance with the purposes of the
present invention, as embodied and described herein, the
transmission and receiving system for providing information to
remote locations comprises source material library means prior to
25 identification and compression; identification encoding means for

1 retrieving the information for the items from the source material
library means and for assigning a unique identification code to
the retrieved information; conversion means, coupled to
identification encoding means, for placing the retrieved
5 information into a predetermined format as formatted data;
ordering means, coupled to the conversion means, for placing the
formatted data into a sequence of addressable data blocks;
compression means, coupled to the ordering means, for compressing
the formatted and sequenced data; compressed data storing means,
10 coupled to the compression means, for storing as a file the
compressed sequenced data received from the compression means with
the unique identification code assigned by the identification
encoding means; and transmitter means, coupled to the compressed
data storing means, for sending at least a portion of a specific
15 file to a specific one of the remote locations.

The present invention further comprises a distribution method
responsive to requests identifying information to be sent from a
transmission system to a remote location, the method comprising
the steps of storing audio and video information in a compressed
data form; requesting transmission, by a user, of at least a part
20 of the stored compressed information to the remote location;
sending at least a portion of the stored compressed information to
the remote location; receiving the sent information at the remote
location; buffering the processed information at the remote
location; and playing back the buffered information in real time
25 at a time requested by the user.

1 Additionally, the present invention comprises a receiving
2 system responsive to a user input identifying a choice of an item
3 stored in a source material library to be played back to the
4 subscriber at a location remote from the source material library,
5 the item containing information to be sent from a transmitter to
6 the receiving system, and wherein the receiving system comprises
7 transceiver means for automatically receiving the requested
8 information from the transmitter as compressed formatted data
9 blocks; receiver format conversion means, coupled to the
10 transceiver means, for converting the compressed formatted data
11 blocks into a format suitable for storage and processing resulting
12 in playback in real time; storage means, coupled to the receiver
13 format conversion means, for holding the compressed formatted
14 data; decompressing means, coupled to the receiver format
15 conversion means, for decompressing the compressed formatted
16 information; and output data conversion means, coupled to the
17 decompressing means, for playing back the decompressed information
18 in real time at a time specified by the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and
21 constitute a part of the specification, illustrate the presently
22 preferred apparatus and method of the invention and, together with
23 the general description given above and the detailed description
24 of the preferred embodiment given below serve to explain the
25 principles of the invention. In the drawings:

1 Figs. 1a-1g are high level block diagrams showing different configurations of the transmission and receiving system of the present invention;

5 Figs. 2a and 2b are detailed block diagrams of preferred implementations of the transmission system of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a flowchart of a preferred method of ordering a selection from a library in accordance with the present invention;

10 Fig. 4 is a flowchart of a preferred method of user request via a user interface of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart of a preferred method of implementing a queue manager program of the present invention;

15 Fig. 6 is a block diagram of a preferred implementation of the receiving system of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a flowchart of a preferred method of distribution of the present invention; and

20 Figs. 8a-8e are block diagrams of preferred implementations of data structures and data blocking for items in the audio and video distribution system of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figs. 1a-1g are high level block diagrams showing different configurations of the transmission and receiving system of the present invention. Figs. 1a, 1b, 1d, 1e, 1f, and 1g each show transmission system 100, described in more detail below with respect to Figs. 2a and 2b. A user of the transmission and receiving system of the present invention preferably accesses

transmission system 100 by calling a phone number or by typing commands into a computer. The user then chooses audio and/or video material from a list of available items which he or she wants to listen to and/or watch.

As shown in Fig. 1a, the transmission and receiving system may preferably comprise a peer to peer configuration where one transmission system 100 communicates with one reception system 200. As shown in Fig. 1b, the transmission and receiving system of the present invention may alternatively comprise a plurality of reception systems 200, 200', 200'', and 200''', which are each associated with a single transmission system 100.

Fig. 1c shows a high level block diagram of the transmission and receiving system of the present invention including remote order processing and item database 300, described in more detail with respect to Fig. 3. Remote order processing and item database 300 preferably enables users to access desired items by remote communication. The remote order processing and item database 300 may communicate with a plurality of transmission systems 100, 100', 100'', and 100''', each of which communicates with a respective set of reception systems 200, 200', 200'', and 200'''. Each of the reception systems in sets 200, 200', 200'', and 200''' may preferably communicate with a plurality of users.

Fig. 1d shows a high level block diagram of the transmission and receiving system of the present invention including a transmission system 100 distributing to a plurality of users via a reception system 200 configured as a cable television system.

1 Fig. 1e shows a high level block diagram of the transmission
and receiving system of the present invention including a
transmission system 100 distributing to a plurality reception
systems 200 and 200'. In the configuration shown in Fig. 1e,
5 reception system 200 is a direct connection system wherein a user
is directly connected to transmission system 100. Reception
system 200' preferably includes a first cable television system
200a and a second cable television system 200b. Users of cable
television ^{systems} ~~systems~~ 200a and 200b are indirectly connected to
10 transmission system 100

Fig. 1f shows a high level block diagram of the transmission
and receiving system of the present invention including
transmission system 100 distributing via several channels to
reception systems 200 and 200'. Reception system 200 is
15 preferably non-buffering. In such a system, users are directly
connected to transmission system 100, as in reception system 200
in Fig. 1e.

Reception system 200' shown in Fig. 1f is a cable television
system, as shown in reception system 200' of Fig. 1e. In Fig. 1f,
20 the reception system 200' is preferably buffering, which means
that users may receive requested material at a delayed time. The
material is buffered in intermediate storage device 200c in
reception system 200'.

In the configuration of Fig. 1f, decompression of the
requested material may preferably occur at the head end of a cable
television reception system 200'. Thus, distribution may be
25 provided to users via standard television encoding methods

1 downstream of the head end of the cable distribution system. This
method is preferred for users who only have cable television
decoders and standard television receivers.

5 Fig. 1g shows a high level block diagram of the transmission
and receiving system of the present invention including
transmission system 100 distributing to a reception system 200,
which then preferably transmits requested material over airwave
communication channels 200d, to a plurality of users. The
transmission and receiving system shown in Fig. 1g may preferably
10 transmit either compressed or uncompressed data, depending on the
requirements and existing equipment of the user. The airwave
transmission and receiving system shown in Fig. 1g may preferably
employ either VHF, UHF or satellite broadcasting systems.

15 With respect to the transmission and receiving systems set
forth in Figs. 1a-1g, the requested material may be fully
compressed and encoded, partly decompressed at some stage in
transmission system 100, or fully decompressed prior to
transmission. The reception systems 200 may either buffer the
requested material for later viewing, or decompress in real time
20 the requested material as it is distributed by transmission system
100. Alternatively, the reception systems 200 of the present
invention may perform a combination of buffering and non-buffering
by buffering some of the requested material and decompressing the
remainder of the requested material for immediate viewing as it is
distributed by transmission system 100.

25 In direct connection configurations, such as reception
systems 200 shown in Figs 1e and 1f, the user preferably selects

1 the reception system 200 to which the requested material is sent,
and optionally selects the time playback of the requested material
is desired. Accordingly, the user may remotely access the
transmission system 100 from a location different than the
5 location of reception system 200 where the material will be sent
and/or played back. Thus, for example, a user may preferably call
transmission system 100 from work and ^{have a movie sent} ~~send a movie~~ to their house
to be played back after dinner or at any later time of their
choosing.

10 In non-direct connection reception systems such as shown in
reception system 200' of Fig. 1f, intermediate storage device 200c
may preferably include, for example, sixteen hours of random
access internal audio and video storage. A reception system with
such storage is capable of storing several requested items ^{for} future
15 playback. The user could then view and/or record a copy of the
decompressed requested material in real time, or compressed in
non-real time, at a time of their choosing. Accordingly, the user
would not have to make a trip to the store to purchase or rent the
requested material.

20 In any of the transmission and receiving systems illustrated
in Figs. 1a-1g, the requested material may be copy protected. To
achieve copy protection, the requested material, as an item, is
encoded as copy protected during storage encoding in transmission
system 100. The user may then play back the item only one time.
The user may also optionally review select portions of the item
prior to its automatic erasure from the memory of the reception
system 200. In this way, requested material may be distributed to

1 "view only" users and also to "view and copy" users who wish to retain copies of the distributed items.

Copy protected programs, when decompressed and played back, would have a copy protection technique applied to the analog and digital output signals. The analog video output is protected from copying through the use of irregular sync signals, which makes the signal viewable on a standard television but not recordable on a audio/video recorder. Digital output protection is effected through copy protect bit settings in the digital output signal, thus preventing a compatible digital recorder from recording the digital audio and/or video signal stream. A protected item will not be passed to the compressed data port of the digital recorder for off line storage.

Figs. 2a and 2b illustrate detailed block diagrams of preferred implementations of the transmission system 100 of the present invention. Transmission system 100 may either be located in one facility or may be spread over a plurality of facilities. A preferred embodiment of transmission system 100 may preferably include only some of the elements shown in Figs. 2a and 2b.

Transmission system 100 of a preferred embodiment of the present invention preferably includes source material library means for temporary storage of items prior to conversion and storage in a compressed data library means. The items of information may include analog and digital audio and video information as well as physical objects such as books and records which require conversion to a compatible media type before

1 converting, compressing and storing their audio and video data in
the compressed data library means.

5 As shown in Fig. 2a, the source material library means
included in transmission system 100 preferably includes a source
material library 111. The source material library 111 may include
different types of materials including television programs,
movies, audio recordings, still pictures, files, books, computer
tapes, computer disks, documents of various sorts, musical
instruments, and other physical objects. These materials are
10 converted to or recorded on a media format compatible to the
digital and analog inputs of the system prior to being compressed
and stored in a compressed data library 118. The different media
formats preferably include digital or analog audio and video
tapes, laser disks, film images, optical disks, magnetic disks,
15 computer tapes, disks and, cartridges.

20 The source material library 111, according to a preferred
embodiment of the present invention, may preferably include a
single source material library or a plurality of source material
libraries. If there are a plurality of source material libraries,
they may be geographically located close together or may be
located far apart. The plurality of source material libraries may
communicate using methods and channels similar to the methods and
channel types which libraries may employ for communication with
the receiving system 200 of the user, or the source material
libraries may communicate~~X~~ via any available method.

25 Prior to being made accessible to a user of the transmission
and receiving system of the present invention, the item must be

1 stored in at least one compressed data library 118, and given a
unique identification code by identification encoder 112. Storage
encoding, performed by identification encoder 112, aside from
5 giving the item a unique identification code, optionally involves
logging details about the item, called program notes, and
assigning the item a popularity code. Storage encoding may be
performed just prior to conversion of the item for transmission to
reception system 200, at any time after starting the conversion
process, or after storing the item in the compressed data library
10 118.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the
method of encoding the information involves assigning a unique
identification code and a file address to the item, assigning a
popularity code, and inputting the program notes. This process is
15 identical for ~~the~~ ^{the} any of different media types stored in the
source material library 111.

The transmission system 100 of the present invention also
preferably includes conversion means 113 for placing the items
from source material library 111 into a predetermined format as
formatted data. In the preferred embodiment, after identification
20 encoding is performed by identification encoder 112, the retrieved
information is placed into a predetermined format as formatted
data by the converter 113. The items stored in source material
library 111 and encoded by identification encoder 112 may be in
either analog or digital form. Converter 113 therefore includes
analog input receiver 127 and digital input receiver 124. If

1 items have only one format, only one type of input receiver 124 or
127 is necessary.

When the information from identification encoder 112 is digital, the digital signal is input to the digital input receiver 124 where it is converted to a proper voltage. A formatter 125 sets the correct bit rates and encodes into least significant bit (lsb) first pulse code modulated (pcm) data. Formatter 125 includes digital audio formatter 125a and digital video formatter 125b. The digital audio information is input into a digital audio formatter 125a and the digital video information, if any, is input into digital video formatter 125b. Formatter 125 outputs the data in a predetermined format.

When the retrieved information from identification encoder 112 is analog, the information is input to an analog-to-digital converter 123 to convert the analog data of the retrieved information into a series of digital data bytes. Converter 123 preferably forms the digital data bytes into the same format as the output of formatter 125.

Converter 123 preferably includes an analog audio converter 123a and an analog video converter 123b. The analog audio converter 123a preferably converts the retrieved audio signal into pcm data samples at a fixed sampling rate. The analog video converter 123b preferably converts the analog video information, retrieved from identification encoder 123, into pcm data also at fixed sampling rates.

If the retrieved information being converted contains only audio information, then the audio signal is fed to the appropriate

1 digital audio input or analog audio input. When the retrieved
information contains both audio and video information, the audio
and video signals are passed simultaneously to the audio and video
converter inputs. Synchronization between the audio and video
5 data can be maintained in this way.

If, for example, the retrieved information to be converted
from the source material library 111 is a motion picture film, the
picture frames in the film are passed through a digital telecine
device to the digital input receiver 124. Format conversion is
10 then preferably performed by digital video formatter 125b.
Accompanying audio information is passed through an optical or
magnetic digital playback device. This device is connected to
digital audio formatter 125a.

15 In some cases, such ^{as} inter-library transfers, incoming
materials may be in a previously compressed form so that there is
no need to perform compression by precompression processor 115 and
compressors 128 and 129. In such a case, retrieved items are
passed directly from identification encoder 112 to the compressed
data formatter 117. The item database records, such as the
20 program notes ^{which} may also be input from another system, to the
compressed data formatting section 117, where this data, if
necessary, is reformatted to make it compatible with the material
stored in compressed data library 118. Such material may be
received in the form of digital tapes or via existing
communication channels and may preferably input directly to a
short term storage 117' in the compressed data formatting section
25 117.

1 The transmission system 100 of the present invention also
preferably includes ordering means for placing the formatted
information into a sequence of addressable data blocks. As shown
in Fig. 2a, the ordering means in the preferred embodiment
5 includes time encoder 114. After the retrieved information^{is}_^
converted and formatted by the converter 113, the information may
be time encoded by the time encoder 114. Time encoder 114 places
the blocks of converted formatted information from converter 113
into a group of addressable blocks. The preferred addressing
10 scheme employs time encoding. Time encoding allows realignment of
the audio and video information in the compressed data formatting
section 117 after separate audio and video compression processing
by precompression processor 115 and compressor 116.

15 The converted formatted information of the requested material
is then preferably in the form of a series of digital data bytes
which represent frames of video data and samples of the audio
data. A preferred relationship of the audio and video bytes to
each other is shown in Fig. 8. Incoming signals are input and
converted in sequence, starting with the first and ending with the
20 last frame of the video data, and starting with the first and
ending with the last sample of the audio data. Time encoding by
time encoder 114 is achieved by assigning relative time markers to
the audio and video data as it passes from the converter 113
through the time encoder 114 to the precompression processor 115.
25 Realignment of audio and video data, system addressing of
particular data bytes, and user addressing of particular portions
of items are all made possible through time encoding.

00433982-100000

1 Through the use of the address of an item and its frame
number it is possible to address any particular block of audio or
video data desired. From here, further addressing down to the
individual byte is possible. Frames and groups of frames may
5 preferably be further broken down, as necessary to the individual
bytes and bits, as required for certain processing within the
system.

User and system addressing requirements dictate the level of
granularity available to any particular section of the system.
10 Users are able to move through data in various modes, thus moving
through frame addresses at various rates. For example, a user may
desire to listen to a particular song. They may preferably enter
the song number either when requesting the item from the
compressed data library 118 and only have that song sent to their
15 receiving system 200 or they may preferably select that particular
song from the items buffered in their receiving system 200.
Internal to the system, the song is associated with a starting
frame number, which was indexed by the system operator via the
storage encoding process. The system item database may contain
20 information records for individual frames or groups of frames.
These can represent still frames, chapters, songs, book pages,
etc. The frames are a subset of, and are contained within, the
items stored in the compressed data library 118. Time encoding by
time encoder 114 makes items and subsets of items retrievable and
addressable throughout the transmission system 100. Time encoding
enables subsequent compression of the information to be improved

1 because data reduction processes may be performed in the time
dimension. This is described in greater detail below.

5 The transmission system 100 of the present invention also
preferably includes data compression means for compressing the
formatted and sequenced data. The sequence of addressable data
blocks which was time encoded and output by time encoder 114 is
preferably sent to precompression processor 115. The data
arriving from time encoder 114 may be at various frame rates and
of various formats. Precompression processor 115 preferably
10 includes audio precompressor 115a and video precompressor 115b.

15 Video precompression processor 115b buffers incoming video
data and converts the aspect ratio and frame rate of the data, as
required by compression processor 116. The frame buffer 131 of
video precompression processor 115b holds all incoming data until
the data is compressed by the data compressor 116. The incoming
video data is processed for sample rate optimization, aspect ratio
fitting and buffered in buffer 130 for compression processing by
the video precompression processor 115b.

20 Video precompression processor 115b processes the incoming
video data so that it fits into the aspect ratio of the
transmission and receiving system of the present invention. When
incoming material with a different aspect ratio than the aspect
ratio of the system is selected, a chosen background is preferably
placed around the inactive region of the video information. In
25 this way, no data is lost to differences in the aspect ratio
between incoming material, and the converted and compressed data
stored in the transmission system 100. Images resulting from a

different aspect ratio may have an inactive region where background information is contained, or may be converted into a best fit arrangement. Output from the video precompression processor 115b is stored in the frame buffer 131, which is dual ported and is directly addressable by video compressor 129.

The incoming audio data is processed for sample rate and word length optimization and is then buffered in buffer 130 for compression processing by the audio precompression processor 115a. Audio precompression processor 115a may preferably transcode incoming audio information, as required, to create the optimum sample rate and word lengths for compression processing. The output of the audio precompression processor 115a is a constant sample rate signal of a fixed word length which is buffered in frame buffer 130. The frame buffer 130 is dual ported and is directly addressable by audio compressor 128. Blocking the audio data into frames at audio precompression processor 115a makes it possible to work with the audio data as addressable packets of information.

Once precompression processing is finished, the frames are compressed by the data compressor 116. Compressor 116 preferably comprises an audio data compressor 128 and a video data compressor 129. The benefits of data compression performed by data compressor 116 are shortened transmission time, faster access time, greater storage capacity, and smaller storage space requirements. Compression processing performed by compressors 128 and 129 requires multiple samples of data to perform optimum compression. Audio and video information is preferably converted

1 into blocks of data organized in groups for compression processing
by audio compressor 128 and video compressor 129, respectively.
These blocks are organized as frames, and a number of frames are
contained respectively in the buffers 130 and 131. By analyzing a
5 series of frames it is possible to optimize the compression
process.

4
Audio data is preferably compressed by audio compressor 128
by application^{of} an adaptive differential pulse code modulation
(ADPCM) process to the audio data. This compression process,
10 which may be implemented by the apt-x 100 digital audio
compression system, is manufactured by Audio Processing Technology
(APT). Audio compression ratios of 8X or greater are achieved
with the APT system.

15 Compression by compressor 116 may be performed on a group of
24 video frames may preferably be passed in sequence to the frame
buffer 130 of the video precompression processor 115b where they
are analyzed by video compressor 129 which performs data reduction
processing on the video data. Video compression is preferably
performed by video compressor 129. Video compression is achieved
20 by the use of processors running algorithms designed to provide
the greatest amount of data compression possible. Video data
compression preferably involves applying two processes: a discrete
cosine transform, and motion compensation. This process is
described in "A Chip Set Core of Image Compression", by Artieri
and Colavin. Multiple frames of video data may preferably be
analyzed for patterns in the horizontal (H), vertical (V),
diagonal (zigzag) and time (Z) axis. By finding repetition in the

25

LAW OFFICES

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON
FARABOW, GARRETT
& DUNNER

1300 I STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005
1-202-406-4000

1 video data, redundancy may be removed and the video data may be compressed with a minimal loss of information.

5 In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the transmission system 100 may further comprise compressed data storing means, coupled to the compression means, for storing as a file the compressed sequenced data with the unique identification code received from the data compression means. After compression processing by compressor 116, the compressed audio and video data is preferably formatted and placed into a single file by the compressed data storage means 117. The file may contain the compressed audio and/or video data, time markers, and the program notes. The file is addressable through the unique identification code assigned to the data by the identification encoder 112.

15 Further, according to the present invention, the transmission system preferably includes compressed data library means for separately storing composite formatted data blocks for each of the files. The compressed data storage means preferably includes compressed data library 118, as shown in Fig. 2b. After the data is processed into a file by the compressed data storage means 117, it is preferably stored in a compressed data library 118. In a preferred embodiment, compressed data library 118 is a network of mass storage devices connected together via a high speed network. Access to any of the files stored in compressed data library 118 is available from multiple reception systems 200 connected to the transmission and receiving system.

1 Stored items are preferably accessed in compressed data
library 118 through a unique address code. The unique address
code is a file address for uniquely identifying the compressed
data items stored in the compressed data library section of a
5 library system. This file address, combined with the frame
number, and the library system address allow for complete
addressability of all items stored in one or more compressed data
libraries 118. Compressed data library addresses along with
receiving system addresses are used to form a completely unique
10 address for distribution system control.

The unique address code is an address assigned to the item by
the system operator during storage encoding, which is preferably
done prior to long term storage in the compressed data library
118. In a preferred embodiment, the unique address code is used
15 for requesting and accessing information and items throughout the
transmission and receiving system. The unique address code makes
access to the requested data possible.

The storage encoding process performed by encoder 112 also
allows entry of item notes and production credits. Production
credits may include the title, names of the creators of the item
such as the producer, director, actors, etc. Other details
20 regarding the item which may be of interest and which may make the
items more accessible are kept in an item database.

Item addresses are mapped to item names by identification
encoder ¹¹²122 and may preferably be used as an alternative method of
25 accessing items. The item names are easier to remember, thus
making user access more intuitive by using item names. The

1 storage encoding entry process performed in identification encoder
112 operates a program which updates a master item database
containing facts regarding items in the compressed data library
system. The storage encoding process may be run by the system
5 operator whereby the system operator accesses the master item
database to track and describe items stored in one or more
compressed data libraries. The names and other facts in the item
database may preferably be updated at any time via the storage
encoding process. Changes made to the master item database may be
10 periodically sent to the remote order processing and item database
300.

As described in more detail later, a user may preferably
access an item via its unique identification code, via its title,
or the user may use other known facts for accessing an item. The
15 user may access items in the compressed data library 118 directly
using the unique address code or the user may obtain access via
the remote order processing and item database 300. Indirect
access via the remote order processing and item database 300 is
possible using, for example, a synthesized voice system, a query
20 type of computer program interface, or customer assistance
operators. In addition to providing interactive access to the
remote order processing and item database 300, a catalog listing
some or all available titles may also preferably be published.
With a published catalog, users may obtain the unique address code
for an item very easily thereby allowing for retrieval from the
compressed data library 118 without any help from an interactive
25 system.

4

001334-100893

To achieve user access via an interactive system, facts about the items may be kept in files as a part of the items or the facts may be kept separately, for example, by systems which only ~~to~~ inform users of the available items and take orders. For example, in systems which have portions split in separate locations, the facts about the items may be separated from the items themselves and stored in separate files. A system of this type can distribute user orders to other portions of the transmission and receiving system for ultimate distribution to the requesting user. Further, to support a plurality of users, multiple versions of the item database may preferably reside either on multiple database servers, in catalogs, or on other computer systems.

The item database master may reside in the system control computer 1123 where may be ~~is~~ updated and kept current to the contents of the compressed data library 118. The data stored in the item database master may be accessed by users via application programs, running on the system control computer 1123, and on the reception system 200 of the user. Users may connect to the item database via any available telecommunication channels. Copies of the item database master may be updated and informed of new entries into compressed data library 118 at periodic intervals determined by the system manager.

Other copies of the item database master may also be made available to users from the remote order processing and item database 300 which batch processes and downloads user requests to the control computer 1123 of the compressed data library 118 via standard telecommunications or high speed communication channels.

Moreover, multiple remote order processing and item database 300 sites make it possible for more locations to process orders than there are library facilities, and thus make order processing more efficient.

The storage encoding process performed by identification encoder 112 also allows entry of a popularity code. The popularity code is preferably assigned on the basis of how often the corresponding item is expected to be requested from the compressed data library 118. This popularity code can be used to determine the most appropriate form of media for storage of the

1 compressed data in a mixed media system. Mixed media systems are
preferably employed as more cost effective storage in very large
compressed data libraries 118. Once assigned, the popularity code
5 may be dynamically updated, by factoring item usage against system
usage. Thus, stored items are dynamically moved to the most
appropriate media over their life in the compressed data library
118. If a particular item stored in compressed data library 118
is retrieved frequently by users, storage in compressed data
library 118 is preferably on higher speed, more reliable, and
10 probably more expensive media. Such media includes Winchester and
magneto-optical disks.

If an item stored in compressed data library 118 is retrieved
less frequently, it may be stored in the compressed data library
118 on a digital cassette tape. Examples of such cassette tapes
15 are a Honeywell RSS-600 (Honeywell Inc. Minneapolis Minnesota),
Summus JukeBoxFilm and tape library (Summus Computer Systems,
Houston, TX 800-255-9638), or equivalent cassette tapes. All
items stored in the compressed data library 118 are on line and
are connected to the high speed network. Thus, they may be
20 readily accessed.

Instead of using a remote order processing and item database
300, the compressed data library 118 may include the program notes
which were input by the system operator. The program notes may
preferably include the title of the item stored in the compressed
data library 118, chapter or song titles, running times, credits,
the producer of the item, acting and production credits, etc. The
program notes of an item stored in the compressed data library 118

1 may be thus contained within the compressed data file formed in
the compressed data formatter 117.

5 In some cases, where multiple compressed data libraries 118
are organized, the popularity code may dictate distribution of a
particular item to multiple distribution systems. In such cases,
a copy of the compressed data is sent to another library and the
other library can then distribute the compressed data to users
concurrently with the original compressed data library 118.

10 The compressed data library 118 is composed of a network of
storage devices connected through a High Performance Parallel
Interface (HPPI) Super Controller (available from Maximum Strategy
Inc., San Jose, Ca.). Therefore, multiple communication
controllers may preferably access the large quantity of data
stored in compressed data library 118 at very high speeds for
15 transfer to a reception system 200 of a user upon request. For
more details on this configuration see Ohrenstein, "Supercomputers:
Seek High Throughput and Expandable Storage", Computer Technology
Review, pp. 33-39 April 1990.

20 The use of an HPPI controller allows file placement onto
multiple mass storage devices of the compressed data library 118
with a minimum of overhead. Database management software controls
the location and tracking of the compressed data library 118 which
can be located across multiple clusters of file servers connected
together by one or more high speed networks over multiple systems.

25 The transmission system 100 of the present invention may also
preferably include library access/interface means for receiving
transmission requests to transmit items and for retrieving

1 formatted data blocks stored in the compressed data library 118
corresponding to the requests from users. The compressed audio
and/or video data blocks, along with any of the information about
the item stored in the compressed data library 118 may be accessed
5 via library access interface 121. The library access interface
121 receives transmission requests either directly from the users
or indirectly by remote order processing and item database 300.
The transmission format means 119 receives the request and
retrieves the composite formatted data block of the requested item
10 stored in compressed data library 118 and converts the compressed
formatted data block into a format suitable for transmission. The
requested item is then sent to the user via the transmitter 122 or
directly via interface 121.

15 In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, customer
access of an item stored in compressed data library 118 via the
library access interface 121 may be performed in various ways.
The methods of requesting a stored item are analogous to making an
airline reservation or transferring funds between bank accounts.
Just as there are different methods available for these processes
20 it is desirable to have several ordering methods available to the
users of the system of the present invention. For example,
telephone tone decoders and voice response hardware may be
employed. Additionally, operator assisted service or user
terminal interfaces may be used.

25 Customer access via telephone tone decoders and voice
response hardware is completely electronic and may preferably be
performed between a system user and a computer order entry system.

1 The user may obtain help in ordering an item from a computer
synthesized voice. With such an access method, the user will
normally be accessing a dynamic catalog to assist them.
Confirmation of selections and pricing information may preferably
5 be given to the user prior to completion of the transaction.

This process of access, performed by remote order processing
and item database configuration 300, shown in Fig. 1c, preferably
includes the following steps, shown in flowchart 3000 of Fig. 3.
First, the user calls the system access number (step 3010). Upon
10 successfully dialing the system access number, the user receives
instructions from the system (step 3020). The instructions may
preferably include steps the user must take in order to place an
order. Preferably, the instructions may be bypassed by the
experienced user who knows how to place an order.

15 The user then enters a customer ID code by which the system
accesses the user's account, and indicates to the system that the
user is a subscriber of the system (step 3030). In response to
the user entering his ID code in step 3030 the system confirms
whether the user is in good standing (step 3040). If the user is
20 in good standing, the system queues the user to input his request
(step 3050).

The user request may preferably be made from a catalog sent
to each of the subscribers of the system. The user will
preferably identify his choice and enter the corresponding
identification code of the item (step 3060). The system then
preferably confirms the selection that the user has made and
25 informs the user of the price of the selection (step 3070).

1 The user then indicates whether the confirmation performed in
step 3070 is correct (step 3080). If the confirmation performed
in step 3070 is correct, the user so indicates and then inputs a
desired delivery time and delivery location (step 3090).

5 If the confirmation performed in step 3070 does not result in
the selection desired by the user, the user re-inputs the item
identification code in step 3060 and the confirmation steps 3070
and 3080 are repeated. Therefore, proper selection of the
selected item is insured. Once there is confirmation, the user
10 enters the playback time and destination in step 3090.

15 The user then preferably confirms that the order is correct
(step 3100). The confirmation performed in step 3100 includes
confirmation of the entire transaction including the selected
item, the selected time of playback, and the location of playback.
The transaction is then completed and the request is placed on a
transmission queue at the appropriate ^{compressed data} ~~source material~~ library ¹¹⁸ ~~111~~
(step 3110).

20 Access by the users via operator assisted service includes
telephone operators who answer calls from the users. The
operators can sign up new customers, take orders, and help with
any billing problems. The operators will preferably have computer
terminals which give them access to account information and
available program information. Operators can also assist a user
who does not know a title by looking up information stored in
files which may contain the program notes, as described above.
Once the chosen program is identified, the operator informs the
user of the price. After the user confirms the order, the user

1 indicates the desired delivery time and destination. The operator
then enters the user request into the system. The request is
placed in the transmission queue.

5 Access by a user terminal interface method provides the user
with access from various terminals including personal computers,
and specialized interfaces built into the reception system 200 ^{for} of
the user. Such access allows a user to do a search of available
programs from a computer screen. This process involves the steps
4000 shown in Fig. 4.

10 Fig. 4 is a flowchart of a preferred method of user request
via a user interface of the present invention. In the preferred
method of Fig. 4, the user first logs onto the user terminal
interface (step 4010). After the user logs on, the user may
preferably select a desired item by searching the database of
15 available titles in the library system control computer 1123 or
any remote order processing and item database 300 (step 4020).
The search may preferably be performed using the database
containing the program notes, described above with respect to
Figs. 2a and 2b. It is possible to process orders and operate a
database of available titles at multiple locations remote of the
20 source material library 111. Users and order processing operators
may preferably access such remote systems and may place
transmission requests from these systems. Orders placed on these
systems will be processed and distributed to the appropriate
libraries. After the desired item is found, the user selects the
item for transmission at a specific time and location (step 4030).

1 To complete an order, the remote order processing and item
database 300 preferably connects to the compressed data library
118 of choice via the library access interface 121 and
communicates with the library system control computer 1123.
5 Preferably the user's account ID, identification of the item for
transmission and the chosen destination for the item are
communicated. Through employment of distributed order processing
systems of this type many orders may be processed with minimal
library overhead.

10 All transmission requests from the access methods are placed
into a transmission queue managed by the library system control
computer 1123. This queue is managed by a program that controls
the distribution of the requested items to the reception system
200 of the user. The queue manager program also operates in the
15 system control computer and keeps track of the user ID, the chosen
program and price, the user channel type, the number of requests
for a given program, the latest delivery time, and the compressed
data library media type (for example, high speed or low speed).
From this information, the queue manager program makes best use of
20 the available distribution channels and media for efficient
transmission and storage of the requested items.

25 The queue manager program also manages the file transmission
process for multiple requests for a single file, stored in the
compressed data library 118. During a given time period, the
queue manager program will optimize access to the compressed data
library 118, wherever possible it will place the data on multiple

1 outputs for simultaneous transmission to more than one requesting user.

5 The conversion performed by transmission data converter 119 encodes the data for the transmission channel. The transmission data converter transfers the desired segments of data from the compressed data library 118 onto the communication channel which is used to deliver the data to the reception system 200.

10 The transmission system 100 of the present invention preferably further includes transmitter means 122, coupled to the compressed data library 118, for sending at least a portion of a specific file to at least one remote location. The transmission and receiving system of the present invention preferably operates with any available communication channels. Each channel type is accessed through the use of a communications adaptor board or
15 *Processed*
processor connecting the data ~~stored~~ in the transmission format converter 119 to the transmission channel.

20 A preferred embodiment of the present invention also includes means by which to access users via common access lines. These may include standard telephone, ISDN or B-ISDN, microwave, DBS, cable television systems, MAN, high speed modems, or communication couplers. Metropolitan Area Networks (MANs) which are common carrier or private communication channels are designed to link sites in a region. MANs are described by Morreale and Campbell in "Metropolitan-area networks" (IEEE Spectrum, May 1990 pp. 40-42).
25 The communication lines are used to transmit the compressed data at rates up to, typically, 10 Mb/sec.

1 In order to serve a multitude of channel types, a preferred
embodiment of the present invention includes a multitude of output
ports of each type connected to one or more computers on the
transmission and receiving^{system} system. The management of transmission
5 is then distributed. That is, the computer controlling the
transmission queue tells the transmission encoding computer its
task and then the task is executed by the transmission encoding
computer, independent of the transmission queue computer. The
transmission queue computer provides the data for transmission by
10 the file server which also distributes to other transmitters
located in the same or other transmission encoding computers.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart of a preferred method of implementing a
queue manager program of the present invention. The queue manager
program, in the distribution process, preferably confirms
15 availability of an item from the compressed data library 118 and
logically connects the item stored in compressed data library 118
to the communications controller, illustrated in Fig. 2a (step
5010). After availability is confirmed in step 5010, the data
awaits transmission by the transmitter 122.

20 After availability is confirmed in step 5010, the
communications controller preferably makes the physical connection
to the reception system 200 of the user (step 5020). This is
normally done by dialing the receiving device of the user. The
reception system 200 preferably answers the incoming call and
25 confirms the connection (step 5030).

Once connected to the reception system 200, in steps 5020 and
5030, the data stored in compressed data library 118 is preferably

1 transferred in data blocks from the compressed data library 118 to
the communications controller (step 5040). The data blocks are
buffered by the communications controller. The buffered data is
sent down the communications channel to the reception system 200
5 by transmitter 122 (step 5050).

The transmitter 122 places the formatted data onto the
communications channel. This is an electrical conversion section
and the output depends upon the chosen communication path. The
signal is sent to the reception system 200 in either a two way or
10 a one way communication process. In a standard telephone
connection, the transmitter 122 is preferably a modem. When using
an ISDN, ^{Channel} the transmitter 122 is preferably a data coupler.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, many
forms of communication channels may be employed. Distribution of
15 information is by common carrier communication channels whenever
possible. These channels include common telephone service, ISDN
and Broadband ISDN, DBS, cable television systems, microwave, and
MAN.

In order that reception is performed efficiently, the
20 reception system 200 confirms reception of the initial data block
before receiving the remaining data blocks whenever possible (step
5060). After all data blocks have been received and reception is
confirmed, the communications controller breaks the physical
connection to the reception system 200 (step 5070). Then,
confirmation of the transmission is sent to the queue manager
(step 5080). Finally, the queue manager updates the list and

1 sends the information to the billing program, which updates the
account of the user (step 5090).

5 When item distribution occurs through a broadcasting method
such as a communications satellite, the process is one way, with
ongoing reception not being confirmed by the reception system 200.
In these situations, some further redundancy is included by
transmission formatter 122 with the data blocks for error
correction processing to be performed in the reception system 200.
In such one way communication situations, the queue manager
10 program running in library system control computer 1123 confirms
reception, via telephone line connection for example, to the
reception system 200 after distribution. This should occur prior
to updating the user's account and the dispatch lists.

15 The real time output signals are output to a playback system
such as an audio amplifier and/or television. This output may
also be sent to an audio/video recorder for more permanent
storage. Moreover, in the preferred embodiment only non-copy
protected data can be recorded on an audio/video recorder. Any
material which is copy protected will be scrambled at the video
20 output in a way which makes it viewable on a standard audio/video
receiver but does not allow for recording of the material.

25 The reception system 200 has playback controls similar to the
controls available on a standard audio/video recorder. These
include: play, fast forward, rewind, stop, pause, and play slow.
Since items are preferably stored on random access media, the fast
forward and rewinding functions are simulations of the actual
events which occur on a standard audio/video recorder. Frames do

1 not tear as on an audio/video recorder, but in fast play modes
they go by very quickly.

5 The library access interface 121 in the reception system 200
preferably includes a title window where a list of available
titles are alphabetically listed. This window has two modes:
local listing of material contained within the library system
control computer 1123, and library listing for all available
titles which may be received from the available, remotely
accessible libraries. The titles listed in this window are sent
10 from the database on the library system control computer 1123 or
the remote order processing and item database 300.

15 The system may also preferably include dispatching control
software which receives input from the remote order processing and
item database 300 and sends distribution requests to the
distribution systems. In instances where not all items are
contained in each of the compressed data libraries 118, the
dispatching software will keep a list of the available titles in a
particular compressed data library 118. The dispatch software may
also preferably coordinate network traffic, source material
library 111 utilization, source material library 111 contents, and
20 connection costs. By proper factoring of these variables,
efficient use of the available distribution channels may be
achieved.

Fig. 6 illustrates a block diagram of a preferred
implementation of the reception system 200 according to the
present invention. The reception system 200 is responsive to user
requests for information stored in source material library 111.

1 The reception system 200 includes transceiver 201 which receives
the audio and/or video information transmitted by transmitter 122
of the transmission system 100. The transceiver 201 automatically
receives the information from the transmitter 122 as compressed
5 formatted data blocks.

The transceiver 201 is preferably connected to receiver
format converter 202. The receiver format converter 202 converts
the compressed formatted data blocks into a format suitable for
10 playback by the user in real time.

10 In the reception system 200 of the present invention, the
user may want to play back the requested item from the source
material library 111 at a time later than when initially
requested. If that is the case, the compressed formatted data
blocks from receiver format converter 202 are stored in storage
15 203. Storage 203 allows for temporary storage of the requested
item until playback is requested.

When playback is requested, the compressed formatted data
blocks are sent to data formatter 204. Data formatter 204
processes the compressed formatted data blocks and distinguishes
20 audio information from video information.

The separated audio and video information are respectively
decompressed by audio decompressor 209 and video decompressor 208.
The decompressed video data is then sent simultaneously to digital
video output converter 211 and analog ^{video} output converter 213. The
decompressed audio data is sent simultaneously to digital audio
output converter 212 and analog audio output converter 214. The
25 outputs from converters 211-214 are produced in real time.

1 The real time output signals are output to a playback system
such as a TV or audio amplifier. They may also be sent to an
audio/video recorder of the user. By using the reception system
200 of the present invention, the user may utilize the stop,
5 pause, and multiple viewing functions of the receiving device.
Moreover, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the
output format converters may be connected to a recorder which
enables the user to record the requested item for future multiple
playbacks.

10 Fig. 7 is a flow chart 400 of a preferred method of
distribution of the present invention. The distribution method is
preferably responsive to requests identifying information to be
sent from the transmission system 100 to remote locations. Method
400 assumes that the items have already been stored in compressed
15 data library 118.

As illustrated in Fig. 7, the first step of the distribution
method 400 involves retrieving the information for selected items
in the source material library 111, upon a request by a user of
the distribution system (step 412). This is analogous to taking
20 books off of a shelf at the local public library after the person
has decided that he or she would like to read them.

After the information for the selected items is retrieved in
step 412, the distribution method 400 of the present invention
further comprises the step of processing the information for
efficient transfer (step 413). The processing performed in step
413 preferably includes assigning a unique identification code to
25 the retrieved information performed by identification encoder 112,

1 shown and described with respect to Fig. 2a (step 413a). The
processing also preferably includes placing the retrieved
information into a predetermined format as formatted data by
converter 113 (step 413b), and placing the formatted data into a
5 sequence of addressable data blocks by ordering means 114 (step
413c).

Processing step 413 also includes compressing the formatted
and sequenced data performed by data compressor 116 (step 413d),
and storing as a file the compressed sequenced data received from
the data compression means with the unique identification assigned
10 by the identification encoding means (step 413e).

After the information is processed for efficient transfer, in
substeps 413a-e of step 413, the distribution method 400 of the
present invention preferably includes the step of storing the
processed information is stored in a compressed data library
15 (step 414). Preferably, the compressed data library is analogous
to compressed data library 118, described with respect to Fig. 2a.

After the information is stored in a compressed data library
118, the transmission and receiving system preferably waits to
20 receive a transmission request (step 415). Upon receiving a
transmission request, from transmission system 100, the compressed
formatted data is preferably converted for output to a reception
system 200, selected by the user. The information is preferably
transmitted over an existing communication channel to a reception
system 200, and is received by that system (step 417). When the
information is received in step 417, it is preferably formatted

1 for the particular type of reception system 200 to which the
information is sent.

5 The received information is preferably buffered (step 418) by
a storage means analogous to element 203 shown in Fig. 3. The
information is preferably buffered so that it may be stored by the
user for possible future viewings. The requested information is
then ^{played} ~~played~~ back to the reception system 200 of the user at the
time requested by the user (step 419).

10 Figs. 8a-8e are block diagrams of preferred implementations
of data structures and data blocking for items in the audio and
video distribution system. Fig. 8a shows the block structure of
video data where a video frame 812 is composed of a plurality of
video samples 811, and a second of video 813 is composed of a
plurality of video frames 812.

15 Fig. 8b shows the block structure of audio data where an
audio data frame 822 is composed of a plurality of audio samples
821, and a second of audio 823 is composed of a plurality of audio
data frames 822. Fig. 8c shows the block structure of a data
frame 832 composed of a plurality of data bytes 831. The
20 combination of the audio frames 812, video frames 822, and data
frames 832 comprise the elements of a single item. Fig. 8d shows
a block representation of for three illustrative items which may
be stored in the source material library 111. Each of items 1-3
contains its own arrangement of video frames 812, audio frames
822, and data frames 832.

25 Fig. 8e shows methods of distribution to reception systems
200 with both multiplexed and non-multiplexed signal paths, both

1 addressed and non-addressed blocks of items. A block of an item
may be an entire item or, alternatively, may be only a portion of
an item, as selected by a user. Further, the blocks may be ~~may be~~
composed of either compressed, partially compressed, or fully
5 decompressed data, as required by the configuration of the
reception system 200.

As shown in Fig. 8e, the same block, for example, block 1,
may be simultaneously transmitted over different distribution
channels. The blocks when transmitted over one of the
10 distribution channels may have receiver addresses appended to the
blocks or the reception system 200 may have been preconfigured to
receive the blocks comprising data frames for particular items
from the active distribution channel.

Other embodiments of the invention will be apparent to those
15 skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and
practice of the invention disclosed herein. It is intended that
the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only,
with the true scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by
the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A transmission system for providing information to remote locations, the transmission system comprising:

library means for storing items;

identification encoding means for retrieving the information for the items from the library means and for assigning a unique identification code to the retrieved information;

conversion means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for placing the retrieved information into a predetermined format as formatted data;

ordering means, coupled to the conversion means, for placing the formatted data into a sequence of addressable data blocks;

compression means, coupled to the ordering means, for compressing the formatted and sequenced data;

compressed data storing means, coupled to the data compression means, for storing as a file the compressed, sequenced data received from the data compression means with the unique identification code assigned by the identification encoding means; and

transmitter means, coupled to the compressed data storing means, for sending at least a portion of a file to one of the remote locations.

2. A transmission system as recited in claim 1, wherein the transmitter means includes:

transmission format means for placing the composite formatted data block onto a communication path.

3. A transmission system as recited in claim 1, wherein the information in the items includes analog signals, and wherein the conversion means further comprises:

converting means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for A/D converting the analog data of the retrieved information into a series of digital data bytes; and

formatting means, coupled to the converting means, for converting the digital data bytes into formatted data with a predetermined format.

4. A transmission system as recited in claim 1, wherein the information in the items includes digital signals, and wherein the conversion means further comprises:

digital input receiver means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for converting the digital data of the retrieved information into predetermined voltage levels; and

formatting means, coupled to the digital input receiver means, for converting the predetermined voltage levels into formatted data with a predetermined format.

5. A transmission system as recited in claim 3, wherein the information in the items includes digital signals, and wherein the conversion means further comprises:

digital input receiver means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for converting the digital data of the retrieved information into predetermined voltage levels; and

formatting means, coupled to the digital input receiver means, for converting the predetermined voltage levels into formatted data with the predetermined format.

6. A transmission system as recited in claim 2, wherein the compressed data storing means further comprises:

compressed data library means for separately storing composite formatted data blocks for each of the files converted and stored.

7. A transmission system as recited in claim 6, further comprising:

system control interface means, coupled to the transmission format means, for generating a visual listing of available items; and

library access interface means, coupled to the transmission format means, for receiving transmission requests to transmit items, and for retrieving formatted data blocks stored in the compressed data library means corresponding to the requests from subscribers.

8. A transmission system as recited in claim 1, further comprising:

precompression data processing means, coupled to the ordering means, for storing the formatted data.

9. A transmission system as recited in claim 1, wherein the information in the items includes analog audio information, and wherein the conversion means further comprises:

audio converting means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for converting the analog audio signals into streams of digital audio data.

10. A transmission system as recited in one of claims 1 and 9, wherein the information in the items includes analog video information, and wherein the conversion means further comprises:

video converting means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for converting the analog video signals into streams of digital video data.

11. A transmission system as recited in one of claims 1 and 9, wherein the information in the items includes partly encoded information, and wherein the conversion means further comprises:

digital input means, coupled to the identification encoding means, for receiving partial encoded information in the items.

12. A transmission system as recited in claim 1, wherein the data compression means comprises:

means for performing a multi-dimensional analysis of the formatted data for inclusion in a predetermined algorithm; and

compression processors for running the predetermined algorithm and for compressing the formatted data.

13. A transmission system as recited in claim 1, wherein the compression means comprises:

means for identifying repeating patterns in the formatted data for inclusion in a predetermined algorithm; and

compression processors for running the predetermined algorithm and for compressing the formatted data.

14. A transmission system as recited in claim 12, wherein the multi-dimensional analysis means includes means for performing the multi-dimensional analysis in the horizontal dimension.

15. A transmission system as recited in claim 12, wherein the multi-dimensional analysis means includes means for performing the multi-dimensional analysis in the vertical dimension.

16. A transmission system as recited in claim 12, wherein the multi-dimensional analysis means includes means for performing the multi-dimensional analysis in the time dimension.

17. A transmission system as recited in claim 12, wherein the multi-dimensional analysis means includes means for performing the multi-dimensional analysis in the zig-zag dimension.

18. A distribution method responsive to requests identifying information to be sent from a transmission system to remote locations, the method comprising the steps of:

storing audio and video information in a compressed data form;

requesting transmission, by a user, of at least a part of the stored compressed data to a remote location selected by the user;

sending at least a portion of the stored compressed information to the remote location;

receiving the sent information at the remote location;

buffering the received information at the remote location;

and

playing back the buffered information in real time at a time requested by the user.

19. The distribution method as recited in claim 18, wherein the information in the items includes analog and digital signals, and wherein the step of processing further comprises the steps of:

converting analog signals of the information to digital components;

formatting the digital data signals of the information;

ordering the converted analog data and the formatted digital data in a predetermined sequence and;

compressing the ordered information.

22. A receiving system responsive to a user input identifying a choice of an item stored in a source material library to be played back to the subscriber at a location remote from the source material library, the item containing information to be sent from a transmitter to the receiving system, the receiving system comprising:

transceiver means, for automatically receiving the requested information from the transmitter as compressed formatted data blocks;

receiver format conversion means, coupled to the transceiver means, for converting the compressed formatted data blocks into a format suitable for storage and processing for playback in real time;

storage means, coupled to the receiver format conversion means, for storing the compressed formatted data;

decompressing means, coupled to the receiver format conversion means, for decompressing the compressed formatted information; and

output data conversion means, coupled to the decompressing means, for playing back the decompressed information in real time at a time specified by the user.

23. A receiving system as recited in claim 22, further comprising:

user interface means for translating the input into a request for sending the requested information from the transmitter to the receiving system.

24. A receiving system as recited in claim 22, wherein the output data conversion means includes recording means which controls the playback.

25. A receiving system as recited in claim 22, wherein the storage means stores the formatted information until playback is requested by an operator.

26. A receiving system as recited in claim 22, wherein the decompression means further comprises:

video signal decompression means for decompressing video information contained in the compressed formatted information.

27. A receiving system as recited in claim 26, wherein the output data conversion means further comprises:

digital video output means, connected to the video signal decompression means, for outputting a digital video signal contained in the video information; and

analog video output means, connected to the video signal decompression means, for outputting an analog video signal contained in the video information.

28. A receiving system as recited in claim 27, wherein the video output means further comprises:

copy protection means for preventing copying by the user of protected information.

29. A receiving system as recited in claim 22, wherein the decompression means further comprises:

audio signal decompression means for decompressing audio information contained in the compressed formatted information.

30. A receiving system as recited in claim 29, wherein the output data conversion means further comprises:

digital audio output means, connected to the audio signal decompression means, for outputting a digital audio signal contained in the audio information; and

analog audio output means, connected to the audio signal decompression means, for outputting an analog audio signal contained in the audio information.

31. A receiving system as recited in claim 22, wherein the decompression means further comprises:

video signal decompression means for decompressing video information contained in the compressed formatted information; and

audio signal decompression means for decompressing audio information contained in the compressed formatted information.

32. A receiving system as recited in claim 22, wherein the transceiver means receives the information via any one of telephone, ISDN, broadband ISDN, satellite, common carrier, computer channels, cable television systems, MAN, and microwave.

add
B1

CLAIM 22

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **AUDIO AND VIDEO TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING SYSTEM**
the specification of which is ☐ attached and/or ☒ was filed on January 7, 1991 as Application Serial No. 07/637,562 and amended on

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Country	Application Number	Date of Filing	Priority Claimed Under 35 U.S.C. 119
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Number	Date of Filing	Status (patented, pending, abandoned)
*	*	*
*	*	*

I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett and Dunner, Reg. No. 22,540; Douglas B. Henderson, Reg. No. 20,291; Ford F. Farabow, Jr., Reg. No. 20,630; Arthur S. Garrett, Reg. No. 20,338; Donald R. Dunner, Reg. No. 19,073; Brian G. Brunsvold, Reg. No. 22,593; Tipton D. Jennings, IV, Reg. No. 20,645; Jerry D. Voight, Reg. No. 23,020; Laurence R. Hefter, Reg. No. 20,827; Kenneth E. Payne, Reg. No. 23,098; Herbert H. Mintz, Reg. No. 26,691; C. Larry O'Rourke, Reg. No. 26,014; Albert J. Santorelli, Reg. No. 22,610; Michael C. Elmer, Reg. No. 25,857; Richard H. Smith, Reg. No. 20,609; Stephen L. Peterson, Reg. No. 26,325; John M. Romary, Reg. No. 26,331; Bruce C. Zotter, Reg. No. 27,680; Dennis P. O'Reilly, Reg. No. 27,932; Allen M. Sokal, Reg. No. 26,695; Robert D. Bajefsky, Reg. No. 25,387; Richard L. Stroup, Reg. No. 28,478; David W. Hill, Reg. No. 28,220; Thomas L. Irving, Reg. No. 28,619; Charles E. Lipsey, Reg. No. 28,165; and Thomas W. Winland, Reg. No. 27,605; Basil J. Lewris, Reg. No. 28,818; Robert J. Gaybrick, Reg. No. 27,890; Martin I. Fuchs, Reg. No. 28,508; Barry W. Graham, Reg. No. 29,924; Stephen J. Rosenman, Reg. No. 29,209; and Thomas H. Jenkins, Reg. No. 30,857; E. Robert Yoches, Reg. No. 30,120; Susan H. Griffen, Reg. No. 30,907; Richard B. Racine, 30,415; Robert E. Converse, Jr., Reg. No. 27,432; Christopher P. Foley, Reg. No. 31,354. Please address all correspondence to FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT AND DUNNER, 1300 I Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005, Telephone No. (202) 408-4000.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Listing of Inventors Continued on Page 2 hereof. ☐ Yes ☒ No

FULL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
100 Paul Yurti	<i>Paul Yurti</i>	2/2/91
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
7900 East Princess Road, Apt. 1028, Scottsdale, AZ 85255		United States
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
P.O. Box 676, Times Square Station, New York, New York 10108		
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
200 H/Lee Browne	<i>H/Lee Browne</i>	2/8/91
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP
Two Soundview Drive, Greenwich, CT 06830		United States
POST OFFICE ADDRESS		
Two Soundview Drive, Greenwich, CT 06830		